



THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 2.

RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1887.

No. 40.

ALLIANCES AND CLUBS.

What our Farmers are Doing and How the Work of Organizing is Progressing.

At the meeting here last Saturday of the Warren County Agricultural Club, it was found that the sessions of the body were so interesting and profitable it was determined to meet the 1st Saturday in every month hereafter, instead of once in every two months. —Warrenton Gazette.

Bay Leaf Alliance is moving with a lively step. We organized on the 4th day of June with 16 male and 11 female members. We now number 48 members, and still our watch-word is onward! We are bouyant, hopeful, harmonious and enthusiastic. And why not? We see that at last we have found an organization in which the farmers may all unite and be greatly benefited, and that they are coming into it by thousands, and then we already have a goodly number of readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER in our Alliance and intend to double the number, and then we have two bouncing babies in our Alliance—one weighing 8 1-2 and the other 9 1-2 pounds, and so we go! Who wouldn't be happy? No joke about your paper, we are going to double your list soon. W. G. L. A.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]

MONROE, N. C., Nov. 18, '87.

Goose Creek Farmers' Alliance was organized on the 9th inst. by State Organizer N. H. C. Elliott. The following are the officers, to-wit:

President—J. M. Braswell.
Vice-President—J. W. Presley.
Secretary—C. J. Braswell.
Treasurer—J. G. Tomberlin.
Lecturer—W. E. Presley.
Asst. Lecturer—C. H. Braswell.
Door Keeper—E. E. Braswell.
Asst. Door Keeper—T. F. Hill.

The election of Chaplain was postponed until our next meeting, which will be held at Mill Creek Church on Saturday before the 4th Sunday in November, at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. J. BRASWELL, Sec'y.

P. S.—The postoffice address of each of the above officers is Monroe, N. C.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]

SWANN'S STATION, N. C.

Greenwood Farmers' Alliance met on Nov. 12th, and after reading the minutes of their previous meeting, a resolution was passed in regard to receiving petitions and the election of members, after which the Secretary read a letter from the Lemon Spring Alliance in regard to co-operation in the purchase of fertilizers for the coming year.

A resolution was then passed to co-operate with the Lemon Spring Alliance and call a meeting of the County Alliance to consider the matter and call a meeting of the State Alliance for the purpose of making the proper arrangements in regard to the purchase of fertilizers.

A resolution was then passed directing the Secretary to read the name of H. W. Graham to be appointed as Organizer in Harnett county, N. C.

The Secretary was then directed to send the proceedings of this meeting to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Adjourned to meet at Morris Chapel Nov. 26th, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN DARROCH, Sec'y.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]

SILER CITY, Chatham Co.

Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to call attention of our people to the fact that the Board of Agriculture will soon elect a State Chemist to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Dabney.

This is a very important position, and one that is difficult to fill, but we have young men in North Carolina fully capable of filling it as it should be. Every one with whom we have spoken express the opinion that the Board will not go beyond the bounds of our State to make their selection this time, as they have done heretofore, but that they will confer the

honor upon one of our own young men. If it was necessary in the past to go outside of the State to get a State Chemist, we are glad to say that the necessity no longer exists, for we can mention the name of one young man, and no doubt there are others, who has the qualifications requisite to fill the position—Mr. DeSamol Haigh, of Fayetteville. Mr. Haigh was brought up in Fayetteville and was there prepared for college. After completing his course at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, he went to some of the Eastern schools to take a special course in chemistry and some of its kindred branches where they had better appliances and were much better equipped for teaching this branch of study. After graduating, he accepted a position as chemist in a drug house, and we believe that he holds a like position now in either a drug or fertilizer factory out West.

Mr. Haigh being in every way qualified for the position, it would be a compliment to the Cape Fear section, a large, intelligent and prosperous country that has very little if any representation in the permanent offices of the State, should he be elected.

Mr. Haigh is a young man, and as he has been away from home at school ever since he was a boy, is not personally known to a great many of our people, but we would say that he is a son of Dr. Haigh, of Fayetteville, and has a great many near relatives who take a very active part in politics. They have always worked hard for the success of the Democratic party, not for reward or hope of reward, but because they had an interest in their country, that it should be well and economically governed. We do not think that there is a member of this large family connection that holds any political office of any kind. And now, Mr. Editor, if Mr. Haigh is qualified for and is worthy of the position, as we have stated that we thought he was, then such facts as these should have some influence with the Board.

Mr. Haigh is a young man of good parts, is well educated and has spent some years in the study and practice of his profession and is now a well equipped chemist.

We venture to say that if he is elected he will fill the position with credit to himself and will reflect honor upon his section and upon his State. It will also encourage other young men to equip themselves fully for the different significant positions, as they will feel that when North Carolina and her patriotic citizens need work done in their line that they will be called upon and that they will not be considered disqualified because they were born in North Carolina, which has been considered too much in the past as a strip of land between Virginia and South Carolina. M.

The Home and Farm in speaking of the Alliance Cotton Exchange and Business Agency System of Texas says: "This is unquestionable the most extensive effort to co-operate in a financial way that American farmers have ever attempted. If the whole matter is carefully managed by competent men who are not hampered by the restriction of the order, or by lack of funds, it will be a great success. Otherwise, its success will be questionable. If the farmers throughout the State will promptly pay the assessment and sell their products through the Exchange, and all patronize the products of the factories to be established, they ought to make a great saving. Certainly, there is no good reason why cotton and woolen mills should not succeed in the South and West when properly managed. When those sections manufacture their raw products at home they will retain vast sums of money now sent to the North and East for manufactured goods. This constant drain is what makes money so scarce in some sections. If Texas farmers succeed in their great undertaking, it will be the signal for similar efforts elsewhere. The eyes of the world are upon them. We trust they will be equal to the occasion."

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.] HARNETT SPEAKS.

Nov. 14, 1887.

Since no one else will write from Harnett, I ask space in our organ to propound a few questions to our brethren, and especially our secretaries. The columns of our organ are open to us, and it is battling nobly for us, but I haven't seen the scatch of a pen from any of our secretaries. Brethren, why don't you write and tell us how your Alliances are doing, how you are prospering, how many members you have, &c.? We have 14 or 15 Sub-Alliances in Harnett, and yet we see nothing from them in our organ. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is now the official organ of our noble order in this State and we should write to each other through its columns. It is the easiest and best way to talk with each other and to learn what is going on all over the State.

Some of our brethren in Harnett are working zealously and nobly. They are going around and lecturing for the benefit and encouragement of the brethren, and this is the way to do. We all have something to do in this noble work, and we all can do something. We must get together, talk together, work together, stand together and all pull together. This is the way all other classes do, and this is the way they succeed. We must learn a lesson from them. Cowards and the "can't-do-nothings" never did do nothing. It would seem that we have lost enough by our do-nothing policy, for us to open our eyes to the situation. We must stand up in the dignity of our manhood and show to the world that we do appreciate our importance as a factor of society and to make a manly effort to advance our own interest by our own hand and brain. We want to keep the fires ablaze all along the lines. We want to see the brethren patronizing our own paper more and read it more and use its columns more. It will do us all good. What say you, brethren? Fraternally,

J. S. HOLT.

GREEN MANURING.

NUMBER 13.

This subject is so intimately connected with Hog raising that the health of the pig which is relied on to consume a portion of the green crop becomes a matter of great interest to every farmer. The loss to the country from swine disease has been enormous, and has in many cases discouraged the farmer from attempting to raise his pork. Many remedies have been placed before the public, but the disease is so rapid and so fatal in its work, that the remedies have not been satisfactory.

What is needed, is how to prevent the disease and to feel some security that the hogs will remain healthy, and will repay the owner for the care and expense of raising them.

Much has been written on the subject, by men who claim that cholera can be prevented, and that by using intelligent precautions they have raised hogs with success.

We all think that no harm will come to us and it is quite natural to neglect to use means to prevent disease, but in this case it is only prevention that can be relied upon, as there seems to be no practical cure for the disease.

A writer in the Southern Planter of Richmond Va. says to the Commissioners of Agriculture: "I will place in your hands one hundred dollars to pay for hogs if they should die with the so called hog cholera, if you will have tested the following remedy, which I have used with great success. Take a sack of salt, and a barrel of hard wood ashes (hickory or oak preferred) mix the salt and ashes thoroughly, prepare a box of any convenient size, put it under cover where the hogs can have free access to it at all times, and keep a supply of the mixture in it. This mixture will cost you one dollar, and some trouble, but will be sufficient for several hogs for one year. Objectors will say, I have tried

everything and if the disease is going to come it will come, I think that this remedy is no better than what I have used.

It is quite certain that there is more danger of hog cholera now, than at any previous time, and it is the interest of every man to carefully labor to prevent the disease from destroying his hogs. It is not sufficient to mix a peck of salt and some ashes and give it to the hogs and pay no more attention to them for a month. In order to test this remedy, the directions must be followed, which are to keep a supply of the mixture always within reach of the hogs, not one day in a month, but every day.

It will not prevent hogs from taking the disease if they are allowed to come in contact with diseased hogs, or are permitted to eat hogs that have died from the disease, and may not cure it. Farmers try this hog cholera preventive it is cheap. It is practicable. A.

TELEGRAPHING WHILE IN MOTION.

All the trains on the Lehigh Valley between New York and Easton are now equipped with apparatus for telegraphing while in motion. The operator's office is in the baggage-car, where is also the apparatus for carrying the current by induction to the wires along the road. Western Union rates and ten cents additional will be charged for this service. This system will be put in operation over the entire Lehigh Valley line, and other railways are negotiating with the consolidated company for the adoption of the induction system. —American Cultivator.

Music can noble hints impart, engender fury, kindle love, with unsuspected eloquence can move and manage all the man with secret art. —Addison.

DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE UPON CONGRESS.

Below we print in full the demands made by the National Farmers' Alliance in convention at Shreveport.

They are sound to the core and show in ringing language the more important purposes of this great body, and the ends they propose to achieve.

This body was composed of farmers representing all the Southern States, and the resolutions appended were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America, in convention assembled, advocate and endorse the following principles as in accord with the sentiments and demands of the tillers of the soil:

1st. We demand, first, the recognition, by incorporation, of trades, unions, co-operative stores and such other associations as may be organized by the industrial classes to improve their financial condition, or promote their general welfare.

2d. We demand that the all public lands be held in small bodies, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each purchaser, for actual settlers, on easy terms of payment.

3d. That large bodies of land held by private individuals or corporations, shall be assessed for taxation, at such rates as they are offered to purchasers, on a credit of one, two and three years, in bodies of one hundred and sixty acres or less.

4th That whereas, large bodies of our public lands, have been sold to foreign capitalists, thus tending to the establishment of a landed aristocracy in this country, similar to that which has reduced the people of Ireland, and other monarchical Governments, to a condition of abject serfdom; we demand the passage of laws forbidding the ownership of lands, by aliens, whose allegiance belongs to other nations, and that the public domain be held as the heritage of our own people and our children after us.

5th. That all lands forfeitable by railroads or other corporations, immediately revert to the government and be declared open for purchase by actual

settlers, on the same terms as other public lands.

7th. We demand that all fences be removed, by force if necessary, from public lands unlawfully fenced by cattle companies, syndicates, or any other form or name of monopoly.

8th. We demand the extinguishment of the public debt of the United States by operating the mints to their fullest capacity, in coining silver and gold; and the tendering of the same without discrimination, to the public creditors of the Nation, according to contract.

9th. We demand the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes for the issues of national banks; that the Congress of the United States shall regulate the amount of such issue by per capita circulation, that shall increase and keep pace with the growth of the country's population, and the expansion of her business interests. We further demand the repeal of the present National banking system.

10th. We demand that the department of agriculture be made one of the departments of State; that it shall be increased in scope and efficiency, and in connection therewith, there shall be established a bureau of labor statistics.

11th. We demand the enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees according to contract, in lawful money for their services, and the giving to mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the products of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

12th. That the laws relating to the suppression of the transmission of immoral, profane or obscene literature through the mails, be made more stringent; and be extended so as to suppress the transmission of such literature by any public carrier.

13th. We demand that the U. S. Government purchase, by right of eminent domain, the telephone and telegraph lines, and operate them as adjuncts of the U. S. postal service.

14th. That in view of the fact that the delegates to this body represent a majority of the cotton producers of the cotton belt of America, which belt produces over two-thirds of the cotton of the whole world, and in view of the further fact that two-thirds of the cotton in the cotton belt is demanded and used for export to a foreign power, which fixes the price on every pound of our cotton; and in view of the fact that the said power is debared from returning to this country a single yard of manufactured cotton, thereby making said power interested in crowding down to the lowest figure the price of cotton; we hereby demand that the U. S. Government adopt a speedy system of reduction of the import duty on manufactured cottons, in such a way as to do justice to this, the greatest of all classes of producers.

14th. We demand such a revision of the tariff as will lay the heaviest burdens on the luxuries and the lightest on the necessities of life; and as will reduce the incomes from imports to a strictly revenue basis.

15th. That as a remedy against the unjust accumulation and encroachment of capital, we demand a graduated income tax.

16th. That as upon the intelligence of the people depend the stability and perpetuity of our own free government, we demand for the masses a well regulated system of industrial and agricultural education.

17th. That we oppose the continued influx of pauper labor from the monarchies of Europe, whose anarchic views and communistic doctrines are breeding discontent, and disloyalty to law, order, peace and good government; and by an overplus of worthless labor, reducing our own laboring classes to starvation, we therefore demand more stringent laws to prevent this country being further used as an asylum for the communists and paupers of other countries.

18th. We demand that the constitutions, both State and National, be so amended as to provide for the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people.